

77-40-101. Title.

This chapter is known as the "Utah Expungement Act."

Enacted by Chapter 283, 2010 General Session

77-40-102. Definitions.

As used in this chapter:

(1) "Administrative finding" means a decision upon a question of fact reached by an administrative agency following an administrative hearing or other procedure satisfying the requirements of due process.

(2) "Agency" means a state, county, or local government entity that generates or maintains records relating to an investigation, arrest, detention, or conviction for an offense for which expungement may be ordered.

(3) "Bureau" means the Bureau of Criminal Identification of the Department of Public Safety established in Section 53-10-201.

(4) "Certificate of eligibility" means a document issued by the bureau stating that the criminal record and all records of arrest, investigation, and detention associated with a case that is the subject of a petition for expungement is eligible for expungement.

(5) "Conviction" means judgment by a criminal court on a verdict or finding of guilty after trial, a plea of guilty, or a plea of nolo contendere.

(6) "Department" means the Department of Public Safety established in Section 53-1-103.

(7) "Drug possession offense" means an offense under:

(a) Subsection 58-37-8(2), except any offense under Subsection 58-37-8(2)(b)(i), possession of 100 pounds or more of marijuana, any offense enhanced under Subsection 58-37-8(2)(e), violation in a correctional facility or Subsection 58-37-8(2)(g), driving with a controlled substance illegally in the person's body and negligently causing serious bodily injury or death of another;

(b) Subsection 58-37a-5(1), use or possession of drug paraphernalia;

(c) Section 58-37b-6, possession or use of an imitation controlled substance; or

(d) any local ordinance which is substantially similar to any of the offenses described in this Subsection (7).

(8) "Expunge" means to seal or otherwise restrict access to the petitioner's record held by an agency when the record includes a criminal investigation, detention, arrest, or conviction.

(9) "Jurisdiction" means a state, district, province, political subdivision, territory, or possession of the United States or any foreign country.

(10) "Petitioner" means a person seeking expungement under this chapter.

(11) "Traffic offense" means all offenses in the following parts and all local ordinances that are substantially similar to the offenses:

(a) Title 41, Chapter 6a, Part 3, Traffic-Control Devices;

(b) Title 41, Chapter 6a, Part 6, Speed Restrictions;

(c) Title 41, Chapter 6a, Part 7, Driving on Right Side of Highway and Passing;

(d) Title 41, Chapter 6a, Part 8, Turning and Signaling for Turns;

(e) Title 41, Chapter 6a, Part 9, Right-of-Way;

(f) Title 41, Chapter 6a, Part 10, Pedestrians' Rights and Duties;

- (g) Title 41, Chapter 6a, Part 11, Bicycles, Regulation of Operation;
- (h) Title 41, Chapter 6a, Part 12, Railroad Trains, Railroad Grade Crossings, and Safety Zones;
- (i) Title 41, Chapter 6a, Part 13, School Buses and School Bus Parking Zones;
- (j) Title 41, Chapter 6a, Part 14, Stopping, Standing, and Parking;
- (k) Title 41, Chapter 6a, Part 15, Special Vehicles;
- (l) Title 41, Chapter 6a, Part 16, Vehicle Equipment;
- (m) Title 41, Chapter 6a, Part 17, Miscellaneous Rules; and
- (n) Title 41, Chapter 6a, Part 18, Motor Vehicle Safety Belt Usage Act.

Amended by Chapter 199, 2014 General Session

77-40-103. Expungement procedure overview.

The process for the expungement of records under this chapter regarding the arrest, investigation, detention, and conviction of a petitioner is as follows:

- (1) The petitioner shall apply to the bureau for a certificate of eligibility for expungement and pay the application fee established by the department.
- (2) Once the eligibility process is complete, the bureau shall notify the petitioner.
- (3) If the petitioner is qualified to receive a certificate of eligibility for expungement, the petitioner shall pay the issuance fee established by the department.
- (4) The petitioner shall file the certificate of eligibility with a petition for expungement in the court in which the proceedings occurred. If there were no court proceedings, or the court no longer exists, the petition may be filed in the district court where the arrest occurred. If a certificate is filed electronically, the petitioner or the petitioner's attorney shall keep the original certificate until the proceedings are concluded. If the original certificate is filed with the petition, the clerk or the court shall scan it and return it to the petitioner or the petitioner's attorney, who shall keep it until the proceedings are concluded.
- (5) The petitioner shall deliver a copy of the petition and certificate to the prosecutorial office that handled the court proceedings. If there were no court proceedings, the copy of the petition and certificate shall be delivered to the county attorney's office in the jurisdiction where the arrest occurred.
- (6) If an objection to the petition is filed by the prosecutor or victim, a hearing shall be set by the court and the prosecutor and victim notified of the date.
- (7) If the court requests a response from Adult Probation and Parole and a response is received, the petitioner may file a written reply to the response within 15 days of receipt of the response.
- (8) An expungement may be granted without a hearing if no objection is received.
- (9) Upon receipt of an order of expungement, the petitioner shall deliver copies to all government agencies in possession of records relating to the expunged matter.

Amended by Chapter 263, 2014 General Session

77-40-104. Eligibility for expungement of records of arrest, investigation, and detention -- Requirements.

(1) A person who has been arrested or formally charged with an offense may apply to the bureau for a certificate of eligibility to expunge all records of arrest, investigation, and detention which may have been made in the case, subject to the following conditions:

- (a) at least 30 days have passed since the arrest for which a certificate of eligibility is sought;
 - (b) there are no criminal proceedings pending against the petitioner; and
 - (c) one of the following occurred:
 - (i) charges were screened by the investigating law enforcement agency and the prosecutor has made a final determination that no charges will be filed in the case;
 - (ii) the entire case was dismissed with prejudice;
 - (iii) the person was acquitted at trial on all of the charges contained in the case;
- or
- (iv) the statute of limitations has expired on all of the charges contained in the case.

(2) Notwithstanding Subsection (1)(a), a petitioner seeking expungement under Subsection (1)(c)(iii) shall be issued a certificate of eligibility on an expedited basis.

Amended by Chapter 136, 2012 General Session

77-40-105. Eligibility for expungement of conviction -- Requirements.

(1) A person convicted of an offense may apply to the bureau for a certificate of eligibility to expunge the record of conviction as provided in this section.

(2) A petitioner is not eligible to receive a certificate of eligibility from the bureau if:

- (a) the conviction for which expungement is sought is:
 - (i) a capital felony;
 - (ii) a first degree felony;
 - (iii) a violent felony as defined in Subsection 76-3-203.5(1)(c)(i);
 - (iv) felony automobile homicide;
 - (v) a felony violation of Subsection 41-6a-501(2); or
 - (vi) a registerable sex offense as defined in Subsection 77-41-102(16);
- (b) a criminal proceeding is pending against the petitioner; or
- (c) the petitioner intentionally or knowingly provides false or misleading information on the application for a certificate of eligibility.

(3) A petitioner seeking to obtain expungement for a record of conviction is not eligible to receive a certificate of eligibility from the bureau until all of the following have occurred:

- (a) all fines and interest ordered by the court have been paid in full;
- (b) all restitution ordered by the court pursuant to Section 77-38a-302, or by the Board of Pardons and Parole pursuant to Section 77-27-6, has been paid in full; and
- (c) the following time periods have elapsed from the date the petitioner was convicted or released from incarceration, parole, or probation, whichever occurred last, for each conviction the petitioner seeks to expunge:
 - (i) 10 years in the case of a misdemeanor conviction of Subsection 41-6a-501(2) or a felony conviction of Subsection 58-37-8(2)(g);

- (ii) seven years in the case of a felony;
 - (iii) five years in the case of any class A misdemeanor or a felony drug possession offense;
 - (iv) four years in the case of a class B misdemeanor; or
 - (v) three years in the case of any other misdemeanor or infraction.
- (4) The bureau may not issue a certificate of eligibility if, at the time the petitioner seeks a certificate of eligibility, the bureau determines that the petitioner's criminal history, including previously expunged convictions, contains any of the following:
- (a) two or more felony convictions other than for drug possession offenses, each of which is contained in a separate criminal episode;
 - (b) any combination of three or more convictions other than for drug possession offenses that include two class A misdemeanor convictions, each of which is contained in a separate criminal episode;
 - (c) any combination of four or more convictions other than for drug possession offenses that include three class B misdemeanor convictions, each of which is contained in a separate criminal episode; or
 - (d) five or more convictions other than for drug possession offenses of any degree whether misdemeanor or felony, excluding infractions and any traffic offenses, each of which is contained in a separate criminal episode.
- (5) The bureau may not issue a certificate of eligibility if, at the time the petitioner seeks a certificate of eligibility, the bureau determines that the petitioner's criminal history, including previously expunged convictions, contains any of the following:
- (a) three or more felony convictions for drug possession offenses, each of which is contained in a separate criminal episode; or
 - (b) any combination of five or more convictions for drug possession offenses, each of which is contained in a separate criminal episode.
- (6) If the petitioner's criminal history contains convictions for both a drug possession offense and a non drug possession offense arising from the same criminal episode, that criminal episode shall be counted as provided in Subsection (4) if any non drug possession offense in that episode:
- (a) is a felony or class A misdemeanor; or
 - (b) has the same or a longer waiting period under Subsection (3) than any drug possession offense in that episode.
- (7) If, prior to May 14, 2013, the petitioner has received a pardon from the Utah Board of Pardons and Parole, the petitioner is entitled to an expungement order for all pardoned crimes pursuant to Section 77-27-5.1.

Amended by Chapter 199, 2014 General Session

77-40-106. Application for certificate of eligibility -- Fees.

- (1) (a) A petitioner seeking to obtain an expungement for a criminal record shall apply for a certificate of eligibility from the bureau.
- (b) A petitioner who intentionally or knowingly provides any false or misleading information to the bureau when applying for a certificate of eligibility is guilty of a class B

misdemeanor and subject to prosecution under Section 76-8-504.6.

(c) Regardless of whether the petitioner is prosecuted, the bureau may deny a certificate of eligibility to anyone providing false information on an application.

(2) (a) The bureau shall perform a check of records of governmental agencies, including national criminal data bases, to determine whether a petitioner is eligible to receive a certificate of eligibility under this chapter.

(b) For purposes of determining eligibility under this chapter, the bureau may review records of arrest, investigation, detention and conviction that have been previously expunged, regardless of the jurisdiction in which the expungement occurred.

(c) If the petitioner meets all of the criteria under Section 77-40-104 or 77-40-105, the bureau shall issue a certificate of eligibility to the petitioner which shall be valid for a period of 90 days from the date the certificate is issued.

(d) If, after reasonable research, a disposition for an arrest on the criminal history file is unobtainable, the bureau may issue a special certificate giving determination of eligibility to the court.

(3) (a) The bureau shall charge application and issuance fees for a certificate of eligibility or special certificate in accordance with the process in Section 63J-1-504.

(b) The application fee shall be paid at the time the petitioner submits an application for a certificate of eligibility to the bureau.

(c) If the bureau determines that the issuance of a certificate of eligibility or special certificate is appropriate, the petitioner will be charged an additional fee for the issuance of a certificate of eligibility or special certificate unless Subsection (3)(d) applies.

(d) An issuance fee may not be assessed against a petitioner who qualifies for a certificate of eligibility under Section 77-40-104 unless the charges were dismissed pursuant to a plea in abeyance agreement under Title 77, Chapter 2a, Pleas in Abeyance, or a diversion agreement under Title 77, Chapter 2, Prosecution, Screening, and Diversion.

(e) Funds generated under this Subsection (3) shall be deposited in the General Fund as a dedicated credit by the department to cover the costs incurred in determining eligibility.

(4) The bureau shall provide clear written directions to the petitioner along with a list of agencies known to be affected by an order of expungement.

Amended by Chapter 41, 2013 General Session

77-40-107. Petition for expungement -- Prosecutorial responsibility -- Hearing -- Standard of proof -- Exception.

(1) The petitioner shall file a petition for expungement and the certificate of eligibility in the court specified in Section 77-40-103 and deliver a copy of the petition and certificate to the prosecuting agency. If the certificate is filed electronically, the petitioner or the petitioner's attorney shall keep the original certificate until the proceedings are concluded. If the original certificate is filed with the petition, the clerk of the court shall scan it and return it to the petitioner or the petitioner's attorney, who shall keep it until the proceedings are concluded.

(2) (a) Upon receipt of a petition for expungement of a conviction, the

prosecuting attorney shall provide notice of the expungement request by first-class mail to the victim at the most recent address of record on file.

(b) The notice shall include a copy of the petition, certificate of eligibility, statutes and rules applicable to the petition, state that the victim has a right to object to the expungement, and provide instructions for registering an objection with the court.

(3) The prosecuting attorney and the victim, if applicable, may respond to the petition by filing a recommendation or objection with the court within 30 days after receipt of the petition.

(4) (a) The court may request a written response to the petition from the Division of Adult Probation and Parole within the Department of Corrections.

(b) If requested, the response prepared by Adult Probation and Parole shall include:

(i) the reasons probation was terminated; and
(ii) certification that the petitioner has completed all requirements of sentencing and probation or parole.

(c) A copy of the response shall be provided to the petitioner and the prosecuting attorney.

(5) The petitioner may respond in writing to any objections filed by the prosecutor or the victim and the response prepared by Adult Probation and Parole within 15 days after receipt.

(6) (a) If the court receives an objection concerning the petition from any party, the court shall set a date for a hearing and notify the petitioner and the prosecuting attorney of the date set for the hearing. The prosecuting attorney shall notify the victim of the date set for the hearing.

(b) The petitioner, the prosecuting attorney, the victim, and any other person who has relevant information about the petitioner may testify at the hearing.

(c) The court shall review the petition, the certificate of eligibility, and any written responses submitted regarding the petition.

(7) If no objection is received within 60 days from the date the petition for expungement was filed with the court, the expungement may be granted without a hearing.

(8) The court shall issue an order of expungement if it finds by clear and convincing evidence that:

(a) the petition and certificate of eligibility are sufficient;
(b) the statutory requirements have been met;
(c) if the petitioner seeks expungement of drug possession offenses allowed under Subsection 77-40-105(5), the petitioner is not illegally using controlled substances and is successfully managing any substance addiction; and
(d) it is not contrary to the interests of the public to grant the expungement.

(9) A court may not expunge a conviction of an offense for which a certificate of eligibility may not be or should not have been issued under Section 77-40-104 or 77-40-105.

Amended by Chapter 263, 2014 General Session

77-40-108. Distribution of order -- Redaction -- Receipt of order --

Administrative proceedings -- Bureau requirements.

(1) (a) A person who receives an order of expungement under this chapter or Section 77-27-5.1 shall be responsible for delivering a copy of the order of expungement to all affected criminal justice agencies and officials including the court, arresting agency, booking agency, prosecuting agency, Department of Corrections, and the bureau.

(b) A person who receives an order of expungement under Section 77-27-5.1, shall pay a processing fee to the bureau, established in accordance with the process in Section 63J-1-504, before the bureau's record may be expunged.

(2) Unless otherwise provided by law or ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction to respond differently, a person who has received an expungement of an arrest or conviction under this chapter or Section 77-27-5.1, may respond to any inquiry as though the arrest or conviction did not occur.

(3) The bureau shall forward a copy of the expungement order to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

(4) An agency receiving an expungement order shall expunge the petitioner's identifying information contained in records in its possession relating to the incident for which expungement is ordered.

(5) Unless ordered by a court to do so, or in accordance with Subsection 77-40-109(2), a government agency or official may not divulge information or records which have been expunged regarding the petitioner contained in a record of arrest, investigation, detention, or conviction after receiving an expungement order.

(6) (a) An order of expungement may not restrict an agency's use or dissemination of records in its ordinary course of business until the agency has received a copy of the order.

(b) Any action taken by an agency after issuance of the order but prior to the agency's receipt of a copy of the order may not be invalidated by the order.

(7) An order of expungement may not:

(a) terminate or invalidate any pending administrative proceedings or actions of which the petitioner had notice according to the records of the administrative body prior to issuance of the expungement order;

(b) affect the enforcement of any order or findings issued by an administrative body pursuant to its lawful authority prior to issuance of the expungement order; or

(c) remove any evidence relating to the petitioner including records of arrest, which the administrative body has used or may use in these proceedings.

Amended by Chapter 20, 2013 General Session

Amended by Chapter 41, 2013 General Session

77-40-109. Retention and release of expunged records -- Agencies.

(1) The bureau shall keep, index, and maintain all expunged records of arrests and convictions.

(2) (a) Employees of the bureau may not divulge any information contained in its index to any person or agency without a court order unless specifically authorized by statute.

(b) The following organizations may receive information contained in expunged

records upon specific request:

- (i) the Board of Pardons and Parole;
- (ii) Peace Officer Standards and Training;
- (iii) federal authorities, unless prohibited by federal law;
- (iv) the Department of Commerce;
- (v) the Department of Insurance;
- (vi) the State Office of Education; and
- (vii) the Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice, for purposes of

investigating applicants for judicial office.

(c) A person or agency authorized by this Subsection (2) to view expunged records may not reveal or release any information obtained from the expunged records to anyone outside the court order or specific request, including distribution on a public website.

(3) The bureau may also use the information in its index as provided in Section 53-5-704.

(4) If, after obtaining an expungement, the petitioner is charged with a felony, the state may petition the court to open the expunged records upon a showing of good cause.

(5) (a) For judicial sentencing, a court may order any records expunged under this chapter or Section 77-27-5.1 to be opened and admitted into evidence.

(b) The records are confidential and are available for inspection only by the court, parties, counsel for the parties, and any other person who is authorized by the court to inspect them.

(c) At the end of the action or proceeding, the court shall order the records expunged again.

(d) Any person authorized by this Subsection (5) to view expunged records may not reveal or release any information obtained from the expunged records to anyone outside the court.

(6) Records released under this chapter are classified as protected under Section 63G-2-305 and are accessible only as provided under Title 63G, Chapter 2, Part 2, Access to Records.

Amended by Chapter 199, 2014 General Session

77-40-110. Use of expunged records -- Individuals -- Use in civil actions.

Records expunged under this chapter or Section 77-27-5.1 may be released to or viewed by the following individuals:

- (1) the petitioner;
- (2) a law enforcement officer who was involved in the case, for use solely in the officer's defense of a civil action arising out of the officer's involvement with the petitioner in that particular case; and
- (3) parties to a civil action arising out of the expunged incident, providing the information is kept confidential and utilized only in the action.

Amended by Chapter 41, 2013 General Session

77-40-111. Rulemaking.

The department may make rules to:

- (1) implement procedures for applying for certificates of eligibility;
- (2) specify procedures for receiving a certificate of eligibility; and
- (3) create forms and determine information necessary to be provided to the bureau.

Enacted by Chapter 283, 2010 General Session

77-40-112. Penalty.

Any person who willfully violates any prohibition in this chapter is guilty of a class A misdemeanor unless the prohibition specifically indicates a different penalty.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 283, 2010 General Session

77-40-113. Retroactive application.

The provisions of this chapter apply retroactively to all arrests and convictions regardless of the date on which the arrests were made or convictions were entered.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 283, 2010 General Session